# The People's Korea

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# Mr. Kim Asks Japanese Business Leader for Step-by-Step Economic Cooperation from Tokyo

President Kim Il Sung on Sep. 15 asked a visiting Japanese business leader for Japan's economic cooperation in order to promote industrial modernization, reported Kyodo from Pyongyang.

The DPRK President was quoted as saying economic cooperation should be promoted step by step so that it might not irritate the United States, south Korea or anti-Pyongyang groups in Japan. **(See a summary of presidential remarks on page 2)**

Kawakatsu Den, Chairman and President of the Nankai Electric Railway Company, Ltd., was the first Japanese business leader to visit the DPRK.

He is said to be close to Japan's foreign ministry.

President Kim, together with Pak Nam Gi, member of the Economic Policy Committee of the Central People's Committee, and Li Song Rok, Chairman of the Korean Society for Promotion of Asian Trade, met Mr. Kawakatsu and his party on Sep. 15.

Mr. Kim said that the time for Korea-Japan normalization has come, expressing his strong desire to enlarge non-governmental exchange with Japan.

The Korean leader said that his country has laid foundations for its industry and accomplished a lot on a self-reliant basis in the past, but added that Korea needs Japan's cooperation to further modernize its industry.

He is reported to have repeatedly stressed that economic exchange should be promoted in a careful and realistic manner so that it might not invite a backlash from south Korea, the United States or pro-south Korean forces in Japan.

Japan's leading daily Yomiuri Shimbun reported on Sep. 17 that the report that President Kim expressed his desire to promote economic cooperation with Japan for industrial modernization drew much attention in Washington.

Especially, the daily reported, his remarks that economic exchange should be promoted very carefully lest it should invite opposition from south Korea and the United States drew special attention.

The President cited the processing of fishery products and nonferrous metals and light industry as the fields in which Korea wants cooperation from Japan.

He proposed to build a joint venture cigarette factory to export cigarettes to northeastern China and Siberia. "If we begin with this kind of thing, the south or other third countries will not be irritated," he was quoted as saying.

He also said his country wants to purchase a metal processing plant and a high-pressure pipe plant from Japan.

Earlier on Sep. 14, Ho Dam, one of the high-ranking official, is reported to has asked Mr. Kawakatsu to convey to Prime Minister Nakasone Pyongyang's message hoping for promotion of economic and cultural exchanges and people-to-people contact.

**President Kim Il Sung on Sep. 15 met Kawakatsu Den and his party in Pyongyang and posed for a photograph. Mr. Kawakatsu was the first Japanese businessman to visit the DPRK. Korea and Japan have no diplomatic relations. (KCNA Radiophoto)**

Mr. Kawakatsu in his message of thanks to President Kim expressed his determination "to work for the expansion and development of economic and trade relations on a non-governmental level for an early end to the abnormal relations between Japan and Korea."

"His Excellency President clarified a realistic stand on the problem of relations with Japan. I was deeply impressed by this," said the Japanese business leader in the message.

# Gorbachev Endorses Plan of Co-hosting 1988 Olympics

Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev expressed his support for the proposal made by Pyongyang to co-host the 1988 Summer Olympic Games with Seoul and said that socialist countries should take joint action on the 1988 Olympiad, reported Asahi Shimbun on Sep. 17.

This is the first time that the top Soviet leader commented on the Soviet position on the 1988 Olympic Games.

He made the statement on Sep. 16 during a meeting with a Japan Socialist Party delegation led by Chairman Ishibashi Masashi.

During a four-hour talk with Mr. Ishibashi, Gorbachev said that he had held discussions with his north Korean friends about that problem (the 1988 Olympic Games), that the Olympic Games movement should never be crushed because the movement was supposed to promote good relations among nations.

He also said that the proposal by the friends (a proposal to jointly sponsor the Games) should not be obstructed and added: "We (the socialist camp) must take joint action."

Mr. Ishibashi said that the JSP supports the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea by north and south Korea and three-way talks between north and south Korea and the United States.

The Asahi reported that Mr. Gorbachev supported the JSP stand "in principle."

Moscow has expressed support for Pyongyang's efforts for a negotiated settlement of the Korean crisis but has not clarified its position on the proposed three-way talks on reducing tensions on the Korean Peninsula.

His support means that both the Soviet Union and China back up the DPRK seeking relaxation of tensions in that part of Asia through talks involving the DPRK, the United States and south Korea.

# *Economic Talks Held; Both Sides Exchange Draft Agreements*

North and south Korean economic officials met on Sep. 18 and presented separate new proposals for starting trade and economic cooperation and establishing a north-south joint committee for economic cooperation.

Each delegation of seven exchanged the draft agreements for study and decided to meet again on Nov. 20.

The third session of north-south economic talks held on June 20 reached a consensus of view on the problem of forming a north-south joint committee for economic cooperation co-chaired by officials of vice premier level of the two sides proposed by the north side at the second session and decided to continue to discuss a document of agreement on this along with concrete contents for realizing economic cooperation and exchange between north and south at the latest session,

Both sides said that the draft accords were revised versions of those presented at the last meeting in June. This was the fourth in a series of economic talks since November 1984.

The chief north Korean delegate, Li Song Rok, Vice Minister of Foreign Trade, said in a press conference after the meeting, "Despite differences in not a few points between the north's proposal and the south's put forward in the past three rounds of the talks, it found commonness and similarity in some important matters."

As to the common points of the north's proposal and the south's, he said, it is, firstly, the two sides have same view on forming a north-south joint committee for economic cooperation co-chaired by officials of vice premier level, and secondly, as regards to economic cooperation and exchange, too, the south side made not a few proposals which in their content are

**(Continued on page 8)**

## Pyongyang Denies Alleged Report on Ho Dam's Seoul Visit

PYONGYANG September 19 (KCNA) – The spokesman of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland issued a press statement on September 19 refuting groundless reports based on speculation circulated by some foreign news agencies of late.

Follows the full text of the statement:

Some foreign news agencies have of late circulated sundry reports alleging that Ho Dam, Chairman of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland, visited Seoul some time ago to promote what they call "summit talks," quoting a certain high-level source of south Korea.

This is an utterly groundless speculation.

The Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland makes it clear that Chairman Ho Dam has never visisted Seoul nor had any contact or talks with the south Korean side.

# *Presidential Remarks at a Talk with Japanese Business Leader*

*Follows a summary of President Kim Il Sung's remarks when he had a talk with Japanese business leader Kawakatsu Den, as reported by Kyodo News Service on September 15 from Pyongyang:*

1) I think that the time has come to normalize relations between the DPRK and Japan. In the course of progress of inter-Korea dialogues since last year, Pyongyang-Tokyo relationships have been improved and people-to-people contacts conducted to some extent.

2) Expansion of economic relations on a non-governmental level should be conducted in such a way as not to irritate south Korea, third countries and Japanese opposed to it.

3) The DPRK has laid foundations for industry by achieving many successful results in a self-sufficient economy. Japanese assistance and cooperation is needed to modernize it further.

4) But, if the first project is a big one, it may be frustrated under pressure from third countries and people opposed to it in Japan. Therefore, it will be good to start with technological exchange. At present, modernized processing industries are required in the DPRK. For instance, even though a great amount of fish is caught, technology for processing it is necessary.

5) The DPRK and Japan can operate joint enterprises. Tobacco is produced in large quantities in the DPRK. A cigarette plant with a capacity of roughly 10,000 tons may be built in cooperation with Japan and it is desirable to export the produced cigarettes to the northeast of China and the Siberian region of the Soviet Union, where there is not sufficient output of tobacco. If we start with such projects, south Korea and the third countries will not be irritated.

6) The DPRK made a contract with Japan for the building of ironworks designed to produce 3 million tons of steel in the 1970s. Though the Japanese side wanted to build it, the plan was frustrated under pressure from Seoul. I think that an order not suited to the reality was placed.

7) It is realistic to begin by embarking on technological exchange and joint ventures in light industries and to develop the work step by step. By so doing, the DPRK as well as the Japanese industrial circles will benefit from their efforts.

8) We want to buy a metal processing plant and a high-pressure pipe plant. These can be introduced from other countries, but their import from Japan nearer to the DPRK will enable us to cut down transport costs. It is advantageous to purchase plants from Japan on condition that their prices are on the same levels as those in other countries.

# Presidential Educational Aid Funds Sent Here

President Kim Il Sung sent educational aid funds and stipends amounting to 238,700,000 yen (Japanese currency) to Koreans in Japan.

The educational aid funds and stipends sent so far by President Kim Il Sung in 97 instalments total 37,059,572,033 yen.

They will contribute to the development of democratic national education of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun).

# Long-Livers Grow in Number

The number of the long-livers is on the steady increase in Korea.

The number of those above 70 has grown 1.7 times that in 1946, the following year of the country's liberation. And there are many centenarins.

One hundred nine-year-old Chon Dok Su in Haeju, South Hwanghae Province, looks like a man in his seventies. He is fond of work and even helps in cooperative farm in the field.

He says industrious labor is a key to longevity.

One hundred-year-old O Gyong Ryong residing in Sunan District, Pyongyang, is called "assiduous reader". His daily routine begins with morning exercises and newspaper reading. He reads tens of books every year.

He preserves amazing memory and energy. The doctor in charge of him says his physical chart is little different from that of men in their fifties.

Many long-livers work energetically with youthful ardor.

Dr. and Prof. Pak Tae Hun of Kim Il Sung University who is a people's prize laureate is 80 years old now. But he devotes his passion to the education of the rising generation and scientific researches.

He says he walked a long way to all parts of the country as a geographer and this favourably influenced his health.

There are a number of renowned "longevity villages" in Korea such as Kumdang-ri, Onchon County, South Pyongan Province, and Kumya-ri, Changson County, North Pyongan Province.

More than 30 old folks are above 80 in Kumya-ri, Changson County.

According to assistant Doctor Li Chang Hui, Chief of the Senility Section of the Red Cross General Hospital of Korea, there are more than 4,000 long-livers above 90 in the country.

The life expectancy at birth of the Korean people was 38 years before the liberation. But, now it is 74 years.

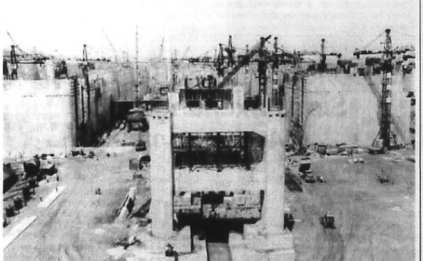
The death rate per 1,000 heads of the population was 4.3 at the end of 1983, or one-fifth of the pre-liberation rate.

The state shows special care for the long-livers.

There are in the country specialized hospitals for the old and old folks' homes for those with no one to support them.

The longevity institutes and specialized therapeutic and prophylactic collectives take scientific and technical measures to prevent infirmities of age.

# *Gigantic Nampo Lock Gate Project Enters Last Stage*



**Construction site of the Nampo Lock Gate**

Construction projects are making headway on an unprecedented scale in Korea.

The Nampo Lock Gate project which began in May 1981 has entered the last stage.

It is a gigantic project which involves the building of an 8-kilometer long dike across the Raging Sea, construction of several locks to let pass cargo vessels up to tens of thousands of tons and a spillway and the laying of a railroad and a motorway on the dike.

The project of Lock No. 1 has been completed in the main and concrete tamping for locks Nos. 2 and 3 has entered the finishing state.

In spillway construction, the assembling of sluice gates between 24 pillars has been completed.

Only the last section remains to be blocked in the construction of the main dike.

The building of the railroad and the motorway on the main dike and the spillway is progressing on a full-fledged scale.

The construction of the northern railway is also going ahead at full speed.

It is also an enormous project involving the construction of a good many tunnels, bridges and structures, the building of the roadbed and laying of rails across steep mountains. The projects of 28 bridges, 7 tunnels, 10-odd substations and hundreds of structures have been completed and the building of the roadbed has been completed at more than 95 per cent. Rails have been laid in sections extending tens of kilometers.

Industrial construction including the Taechon and Wiwon power stations is also progressing on gigantic scales.

# Many Small and Medium Power Stations under Construction

The construction of many small and medium hydraulic power stations is progressing alone with that of large scale ones in Korea.

In the last 5 years or so, 87 small and medium hydraulic power stations have been commissioned and the construction of over 200 is now under way.

More than 70 small and medium hydraulic power stations are now being constructed on big and small rivers in Ryanggang Province including the rivers Hochon, Changjin, Sodu and Karim with rich water-power resources.

This year this province will complete the construction of over 40 small and medium hydraulic power stations.

Chagang Province had chosen over 400 sites for the construction of such power stations and started the construction of 139 stations.

The construction of small and medium hydraulic power stations is being powerfully pushed ahead with in other provinces, too.

Korea is making an effective use of hydraulic power resources, creating the water storing capacity by building comparatively large dykes on rivers and constructing small and medium power stations by stages in the lower part.

Coal and ore mines are being massively reconstructed and expanded in Anju, northern, Komdok and Ryanggang provincial districts.

And new metal works, machine-building factories, and chemical, building-materials and light industrial factories are under construction in all places.

In Pyongyang the second-stage project of Changgwang Street with high-rise apartment houses for thousands of families was completed recently, and the construction of Buksae Street, the second-stage project of Chollima Street and the construction of Podunamu Street are in progress.

Vast-scale construction projects are going forward in Nampo, Hamhung, Wonsan, Chongjin and other local cities and rural villages.

During the second 7-Year Plan (1978-1984) 17,785 modern factories and workshops were constructed in the industrial domain and more than 200 reservoirs and above 3,000 water-pumping stations in the rural economy.

The period also witnessed the construction of many monumental architectures such as the Tower of Juche Idea, the Arch of Triumph, the Kim Il Sung Stadium, the Grand People's Study House, the Pyongyang Maternity Hospital, the Changgwang Health Complex, the Chongryu Restaurant, the Ice Rink, the Mangyongdae Fun Fair, the Pyongyang First Department Store and the Chungsong Bridge.

These architectures are not only peculiar, graceful and exquisite in style and content but also well harmonised beautiful mural paintings and diverse artistic decorations to represent the highest reach of architectural art.

# DPRK to Promote Unique Open-Door Policy with Joint Ventures (1)

## By Ishikawa Sho

*Ishikawa Sho, Japanese lecturer at Obirin College, visited the Democratic People's Republic of Korea recently for the first time in 5 years.*
*He has seen reality of Korea in which now a mood for free trade is developing at a quick pace, according to the joint venture businesses law enacted and promulgated on Sep. 8 last year for the first time in Korea.*
*The People's Korea publishes his impressions of Korea, carried on the Sep. 24 issue of Economist (a Japanese magazine).*
*Follows the first installment of a two-part serial:*

**A fanciful soft drink shop in the Chaggwangsan Hotel in Pyongyang, which is a joint-venture invested in by Koreans in Japan.**

Forty years have passed since the Second World War ended. The situation in the Korean Peninsula is about to change greatly in world-wide trends for a departure from "the Yalta system."

I visited the Democratic People's Republic of Korea 5 years ago. At that time, I was surprised at the fact that there were many points quite unknown to Japan. Meanwhile, I reconfirmed that "the DPRK's movement will affect the East Asian situation." This is linked with my reflection on the fact that Japan takes no heed of the Korean question.

Visiting Pyongyang after a long time I felt keenly that the country is advancing in keeping with trends in the world. One of its signs is that the city was filled with a mood for free trade. I will report briefly on my impressions of Korea which I had during my 3-week stay.

### Ship Carrying Winds of Free Trade

When we go to the DPRK we take the following course—we go to Beijing, then get a visa to Korea at the DPRK Embassy there and go to Pyongyang.

A large number of foreigners including Japanese experience this. But Korean residents in Japan go to their homeland by ship from Niigata port. Except for 2 or 3 months during the winter season, 2 ships ply between Niigata and Wonsan twice a month. According to a person concerned, "about 6,000 Koreans in Japan a year visit their homeland temporarily by ship."

I wanted to get aboard the ship for a long time.

A sea route linking Niigata and Wonsan.

"Two ships—the "Mangyongbong" and the "Samjiyon"—are assigned to this route. The ship I got aboard was the 8,314-ton "Samjiyon." The ship built at the Chongjin shipyard in 1979 has an overall length of about 129 meters and 6-story cabins. Every floor is designed carefully and has a high ceiling. The heights differ on different floors. For example, the height of the ceiling on the third floor is 4 meters and that on the fifth floor is 5 meters.

Some people say that the ship itself is a place of propaganda for the revolution and a hell without freedom. But after its departure from the port, I learned that the atmosphere in the ship was free and bright.

Groups of middle-aged mothers were chattering in their rooms. There was a person in charge of education. But they do not specially study aboard the ship. Koreans are not forced to make ideological studies in the ship. There are color television sets in the lobbies near the stair case on every floor. Everybody can choose favorite ones from videotapes of feature films provided. People often fail to watch favorite ones, if they do not reset the system quickly as soon as a film is finished. So, there were persons who were watching TV keenly to stop it at the right time.

The most popular movie was "One Thousand-Ri along the Railroad," a new film by director Shin Sang Ok. There was a documentary film about President Kim Il Sung's visit to the Soviet Union and Europe last year. They seemed to familiarize themselves with easily their homeland.

Meals served were Korean meals. Seven or eight different dishes were served at a time. I heard "about 250 different side dishes can be served." The ship crew takes good care of visitors. Looking at the things that were going on aboard the ship, I thought that the visitors were giving a stimulus of a different culture to the people of their homeland, that is, the crew. If so, speculation by people outside that the ship is a place of revolutionary education, should be corrected. The visitors behave themselves freely and exhibit without reserve their "wilfulness" acquired in Japan.

We could drink good coffee at the lobby. If it is not good, visitors will complain, saying "this coffee is no good." In this respect, I think that visitors are playing an important role in making the DPRK outgrow its conformism and formalism. I happened to hear people saying in Pyongyang "If a store gives bad service, repatriates from Japan complain unsparingly. Their advice is of great value." Then, I felt visitors are messengers bringing "winds of freedom" to the Korean society. I think that these ships—the "Samjiyon" and the "Mangyongbong"—are of new significance to Korea which is trying actively to follow an open-door line.

### Changing Pyongyang

High-rise buildings are being built one after another on the streets of Pyongyang. It has changed almost beyond recognition compared with what it was five years ago. A characteristic of the structures of that country is that they are magnificent in scale without exception. Pyongyang has been destroyed completely. But city planning was newly started. The roads are broad and the arrangement of buildings is good.

"Please visit the buildings which were not found there when you visited last," I was first shown the Arch of Triumph on the square at the foot of Moran Hill in Pyongyang. It was erected in 1982 in commemoration of the triumphal return of President Kim Il Sung to the fatherland when Korea was liberated. It is a grand and unique structure 60 metres high and 52.5 metres wide. The arch is built gracefully with over 10,500 pieces of white granite. The 27-metre-high gateway is very magnificent. It is said that it is higher than the Arch of Triumph in Paris.

The Tower of Juche Idea, a stone-tower of natural white granite, is 170-meter high which was built at about the same time as the Arch of Triumph on the bank of the River Taedong. Anyway, every structure is magnificent in scale. In the past structures in Korea were neat and small in scale from olden times.

If a man grows up with narrow-mindedness, he doesn't become a great man. I think that since Korea's liberation Korea has been following a city construction policy of creating circumstances to cultivate broad-mindedness in men who proudly advance in the world. At the same time, that country pushing ahead with its independent policy must have strong national consciousness—Korea tries to build better cities than these in any other countries.

High-rise buildings in Pyongyang city have shops on the first floor and apartments above. In Japan, we frequently see laundry drying at the verandas of apartment houses and even high class mansions. But we could see no such a scene in the apartment house areas in Pyongyang. On the verandas there are only flowers planted in flowerpots.

It is a good thing that urban construction is designed. However, I felt there has lack of human warmth in it when I visited five years ago. Though it was filled with good things—a city without a narrow alley and a rational and wasteless city, I wanted something there in addition to it. By the way, I felt Pyongyang had "changed" when I set foot on it this time. It seemed that warm blood circulated through every nook and corner of the city. Buildings alone cannot build "a city." The living history of inhabitants is necessary for people to feel something "human" in it. "History" comes to be made in new Pyongyang, too.

The city of Pyongyang has grown brighter. North Koreans are by nature clean and fashion-hunters. Women's dresses are almost as gay as in Japan. Moreover, they try to show their personality. This seems to have a profound connection with the change of Pyongyang. So, the authorities concerned link this with its open foreign policy.

It would be wrong to underestimate the role of "joint ventures" in the liberalization of the society of north Korea. Recently, a fanciful soft drink shop opened in the Changgwangsan Hotel where Koreans from Japan often stay. Smart young women in red uniforms bring coffee to the customers. The shop serves also alcoholic drinks at the bar in the evening. It is a joint-venture invested in by Korean compatriots in Japan. The price of coffee is about the same as in Japan. People who were born in Pyongyang are alien to coffee. There are coffee addicts among Koreans living. "If you don't brew new coffee each time, you cannot get good coffee." So complained some Koreans there.

There is a department store near the hotel where foreign-made products mainly Japan-made are sold. It is like a department store in Japan. People can purchase almost anything that you can buy in a department store or super market in Japan, like cameras, electrical appliances and men's suits. The prices are about 10 percent higher than in Japan. There are cheaper ones depending on goods. Foreign currency tickets are necessary to buy goods there. But people can freely look at the articles there because everybody can enter the department store. "Persons who have relatives and friends in foreign countries purchase articles with foreign currency." This is the actual condition. Even if people do not purchase it, they can find attractive goods and say, "There are such articles in foreign countries." This fact greatly stimulates the society. In a word, it is a culture shock.

Employees have learned reception manners and speak in Japanese and English. In the near future, department stores like this will be built in cities throughout the country as joint-ventures with Koreans in Japan. "Liberalization" through a culture shock will expand rapidly.

**(To be continued)**

# Brisk Commercial and Welfare Service Establishments

Many commercial, public catering and welfare service establishments have been built up in Korea in recent years along with the increased production of mass consumption goods.

In particular, scores of restaurant, shops and welfare service establishments have been built along Changgwang Street in Pyongyang whose second stage construction has been wound up some time ago.

More than 200 city and county (district) direct sales shops made their appearance last and this year.

Specialised restaurants, soft drink stands, cafeterias are densely distributed in cities.

The readjustment and repair of commercial, public catering and welfare service establishments are also brisk.

This year alone, more than 5,800 shops, restaurants and welfare service establishments have been modernized.

Much efforts are directed to the improvement of the organization and method of service.

Delivery by order, travelling and itinerant sale and various other methods of service are organized to serve better the conveniences of residents.

The purchasing power of the population in town and country has systematically increased and commodity turnover has also grown.

During the second Seven-Year Plan (1978–1984) the retail commodity turnover grew 1.9 times.

# SNU Students Call for N-S Students Talks

Students running for the chairmanship of the General Student Council of Seoul National University called for north-south students talks, according to south Korean radio reports from Seoul on September 13.

Kim Myong Sop and other students who ran for the chairmanship of the General Student Council of the university in a by-election reportedly included the opening of north-south students talks in their election commitments.

They said in their commitments that they "will set up the Sammin Research Committee under the National Federation of Students and promote north-south students talks," the radios said.

They also call for checking the ever more undisguised intrusion of the police force into campus, determinedly rejecting the legislation of the "campus stabilization law" bill.

They also formed a struggle committee for the restoration of democracy, the reports said.

The junta of Gen. Chon Du Hwan, however, made the university authorities to call the afore-said students and force them into withdrawing their commitments and giving up their campaign speeches scheduled that day, saying "students' commitments are unfit to their status," according to the reports.

Earlier, the university authorities staged what they called "self-inspection on campus" and forced the students to remove placards calling for north-south students talks and seized 38 pieces of printed materials.

# *Two NKDP Lawmakers Arrested for Supporting S. Korean Students*

The Seoul district prosecutor's office on September 17 arrested two lawmakers from the opposition New Korea Democratic Party who organized a rally to support the students movement in south Korea on charges of violating the "law on assemblies and demonstrations."

Earlier, 12 dissidents, including 10 officials of the Council for Promotion of Democracy had been arrested in connection with the rally.

According to south Korean and Japanese newspapers, the two lawmakers, Cho Sung Hyung and Pak Chan Jong and about 20 dissidents including members of the CPD on September 6 staged a rally in front of the school gate, chanting anti-"government" slogans such as "Down with present 'regime'!", "Down with violent police!" after being blocked by police from entering the campus to join a student rally in the auditorium of Korea University, which were participated in by about 1,500 students.

The arrest angered the NKDP which issued a statement that day, branding this incident as an "act restricting the political activities of national assemblymen" and demanded their immediate release.

The authorities released two lawmakers on September 18. But on September 20 they indicated the two lawmakers and 5 other dissidents on charges of violating "the law on assemblies and demonstrations."

The indoor meeting, participated in by about 1,500 students, was led by Hoh In Hoe, president of the student council of Korea University. Hoh has been wanted for four months then. He gave himself up to police after leading the meeting.

**Two NKDP lawmakers, Pak Chang Jong (third from left) and Cho Sung Hyong (Pak's right) and other dissidents on September 6 staged a rally in front of the gate of Korea University, shouting "Down with present 'regime'!" and other anti-"government" slogans.**

## Intensified Crackdown upon Student Activities

The south Korean authorities recently announced that the prison terms for student demonstrators would be lengthened to 4-5 years from the present 2-3 years for the purpose of threatening the students who were active in anti-"government" demonstrations.

According to the announcement, they passed a prison term of 4 years upon Kim Chang Gwon, member of the Sammin Struggle Committee and Director of the Planning Section of the General Students Council of Dongguk University at a trial on Sept. 11 and 5-year prison term upon Choe Hwan and Li Gwang Gu, students of Seoul National University at another trial on Sept. 14.

## *Chon Fails in "Campus Autonomy Measure"*

**The September 4 denial of the "campus autonomy measure" which had been in force since November 1983 brought dispatch of riot police and plain-clothesmen to campuses again, proving failure of the Chon junta's bid to improve its badly tarnished image associated with the Kwangju massacre and the image of "dictatorship."**

**Police intensified searches of students around campuses on September 12 as thousands of students waged vigorous anti-"government" demonstrations in opposition to the campus bill and for democracy on the third consecutive day. (Photo from Dong-A Ilbo)**

## — Rice from the North —

**Nearly one year has passed since the dramatic delivery of northern relief goods to south Korean flood victims on September 29, 1984, which opened doors to N-S dialogues including the Red Cross, economic and parliamentary talks which are now under way.**

**On the occasion of the 1st anniversary of the event, The People's Korea introduces a poem, "Rice from the North" by a south Korean dissident Moon Byong Ran.**

**This poem was carried by "Minju Tong Il" (Democratic Reunification), organ of the National Conference for Democratic Reunification, chaired by Rev. Moon Ik Hwan. However, the book was confiscated by the south Korean authorities on February 13 before it appeared in south Korea.**

**Our paper obtained a copy of the confiscated book here.**

**Follows the poem: (Translation is ours: Editor)**

*Over the barring walls*
*Across the bridge of no return*
*After forty years*
*The northern rice arrived to the south.*

*Though the faces and voices*
*Of the people are far away*
*Who saved rice little by little*
*And sent it to us,*
*It was sympathy*
*Of blood and tears*
*By our brethren, our race.*
*Is it the matter*
*Of quality or quantity,*
*When for the first time,*
*Really the first time,*
*Across the cement walls*
*Through the barbed wires*
*And nuclear land mines,*
*Came to us*
*Our brethren's warm heart?*

*Ideas and laws;*
*What do they matter to us?*
*To give is always hard*
*To take is also hard*
*Here, in this country.*

*The moment two hearts touch*
*We're not just taking rice*
*But are taking something will enable us*
*To repay with,*
*What will make a union of tomorrow.*

*We couldn't take*
*If said to give,*
*We couldn't find any way*
*If ever wished to send.*
*What we give and what we take*
*It's not just rice or cement.*

*Who could blame those who give?*
*Who wouldn't be glad when taking?*
*And yet*
*Why is it so hard*
*To give and to take in this land?*

*No matter how the law prevents us*
*How the barbed wires bar us*
*We are one race*
*With the same language and face,*
*We are brethren*
*Of the same blood.*
*The rice came through Panmunjom,*
*It wasn't red but white,*
*The cement wasn't clay but real cement.*
*Aren't they from the true heart*
*Of the northern people,*
*Out of their hard work?*

*To give is to take*
*To take is to give*
*Giving hand and taking hand*
*Giving heart and taking heart*
*Into one they unite.*
*However the barbed wires bar*
*And the roads are cut off*
*Northern and southern shaking hands*
*Put them up together again.*
*Rice meets each other*
*Cement mixed up together.*
*Cold feeling of the other day, poured*
*Into the heart which was narrow.*
*Northern rice and southern rice*
*Together they mix*
*Into our bellies*
*To be love and tears.*

*Oh, divided people of north and south,*
*As rice is mixed up and boiled together,*
*As cement is mixed up to build houses,*
*Our wish for reunification*
*Is put together when, oh brethren,*
*Love and tears meet.*

**Residents of Seoul's Mangwon-dong area receive on Oct. 2 rice bags sent by the DPRK as relief goods for flood victims. (UPI Radiophoto)**

# List of Prisoners of Conscience & Political Prisoners — July 15, 1985

**Key to Abbreviations**

Laws
ACL=Anti-Communist Law
ADL=Assembly & Demonstration Law
EL=Nat'l Assembly Elections Law
MLD=Martial Law Decree
NSL=National Security Law

Occupation
SNU=Seoul National University
SKG=Sŏng Kyun Gwan University
KR=Korean from Japan

Sentences & Trials
1yr 6mo & loss=1 year, 6 month sentence, loss of civil liberties
LC=Lower Court
HC=High Court
SC=Supreme Court
PROB=Probation
PD=Preventive Detention
( )=Date of most recent decision

Incidents
NDKP Sit-in=New Korea Democratic Party office sit-in
SKNLF="South Korea National Liberation Front"
5 Pines=0 Song Hoi or Five Pines study group
Pusan Arson=Arson of Pusan US Culture Center, Mar. 1982
Kwangju Arson=Dec. 13, 1983 arson of Kwangju US Culture Center
Election="Disrupting" Feb. 12, 1985 National Assembly elections
CU Molotovs=Molotov cocktails being made at Chŏnnam U. (Kwangju)
UR Party="Unification Revolutionary Party"

| Name | Age | Prisoner Number | Occupation/Place | Date | Incident | Law Used | Sentence | Trial Status |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **CHŎNGJU PRISON, 104 Mi Pyŏng Dong, Chŏngju City, Chungbuk 310** | | | | | | | | |
| 1. KIM Hyŏng Jang | 35 | | Chosun U. graduate, unemployed | 3/82 | Pusan Arson | NSL, ADL, Arson | Life (83/3/15) | |
| **CHŎNGJU PREVENTIVE CUSTODY CENTER. (same as above)** | | | | | | | | |
| 1. SŎ Jun Shik | 36 | 0–9 | KR. SNU (4)/law | 4/71 | Spy case | ACL | 7yr (72/5/23) – PD from | |
| 2. KANG Jong Gŏn | | 15 | KR. Koryo (3)/law | 11/75 | Nov.22 case/Hangok | ACL | 5yr (76/12/14) – PD from | |
| SHIN Hyŏn Chil | 68 | | | 47 | Joining Communist Party | | 15yr – PD from 75/8 | |
| **TAEJŎN PRISON, 1 Chung Chŏn Dong, Taejŏn City, Chúng Nam 300** | | | | | | | | |
| 1. PARK Gi Rae | 58 | | Real Estate Asso. | 74 | Spy case | ACL, NSL | Life (82/3/3) | |
| 2. HŎ Chŏl Jung | 31 | | KR. Yonsei U. researcher | 84 | Spy case | ACL | 7yr (85/4/1) | |
| 3. LEE Chŏl | 35 | 3536 | KR. Koryo U. grad. school | 11/75 | Nov. 22 spy case | ACL | 20yr (81/8/15) | |
| 4. YANG Hoi Sŏn | 47 | 3552 | KR. coffeeshop owner | 75 | Spy case | ACL | Life (74/11/12) | |
| 5. CHOI Gyu Shik | 48 | 3614 | viterinarian | 74 | Spy case | ACL | Life (75/4/8) | |
| 6. KANG Jong Hŏn | 32 | 3595 | KR. SNU (2)/medicine | 75 | Spy case | ACL, NSL | 20yr (84/8/14) | |
| 7. KANG U Gyu | 67 | 3513 | KR. independent business | 77 | Spy case | ACL, NSL | Life (82/3/3) | |
| 8. PARK Sŏk Yul | 36 | 3602 | unemployed | 10/79 | SKNLF | ACL, NSL | Life (80/12/23) | |
| 9. IM Dong Gyu | 46 | 3607 | Korea U. Labor Research Center | 10/79 | SKNLF | ACL, NSL | Life (80/12/23) | |
| 10. LEE Hae Gyŏng | 44 | 3547 | SNU graduate, unemployed | 10/79 | SKNLF | ACL, NSL | Life (80/12/23) | |
| 11. SHIN Yŏng Bok | 43 | 3550 | Army lieutenant, academy instructor | 68 | UR Party | ACL, NSL | Life (70/4/5) | |
| 12. LEE Jae Hak | 40 | | businessman | 68 | UR Party | ACL, NSL | Life (69/9/23) | |
| 13. KANG Chŏl Sun | 51 | | education official | 72 | Spy case | ACL, NSL | Life (73/10/31) | |
| 14. KIM Ju Tae | | | KR | | Spy case | NSL | Life | |
| 15. CHO Sang Rok | 39 | | | | Spy case | NSL | Life | |
| **TAEGU PRISON, 472 Chun Nae Dong, Hwa Won Myŏn, Tal Sŏng Gun, Kyŏngbuk 630-15** | | | | | | | | |
| 1. HWANG Gŭm Su | 47 | | acupuncturist | 10/79 | SKNLF | NSL, ACL | 15yr (80/12/23) | |
| 2. KIM Byŏng Gwon | 63 | 125 | unemployed | 10/79 | SKNLF | NSL, ACL | 15yr (80/12/23) | |
| 3. IM Gyu Yŏng | 32 | 286 | Saehan Auto Repair Shop | 10/79 | SKNLF | NSL, ACL | 10yr (80/12/23) | |
| 4. CHA Sŏng Hwan | 33 | 3252 | SNU Agri. School (4), expelled | 10/79 | SKNLF | NSL, ACL | 15yr (80/12/23) | |
| 5. SŎ Sŏng | 39 | 3251 | KR. SNU Grad. School | 4/71 | Spy case | ACL | Life | |
| 6. MUN Bu Shik | 26 | 3139 | Koshin U./theology (3) | 3/82 | Pusan Arson | NSL, ADL, Arson | Life (83/3/15) | |
| 7. LEE Mi Ok | 23 | 1603 | Koshin U./medicine (2) | 3/82 | Pusan Arson | NSL, ADL, Arson | 5yr & 7yr loss (83/8/12) | |
| 8. CHOI Chŏl Gyo | 52 | 3114 | KR | 74 | Spy case | ACL | Life (82/3/3) | |
| 9. KIM Bu Sŏp | 29 | 3203 | SNU Engineering/machinery (4) | 10/79 | SKNLF | NSL, ACL | 10yr (80/12/23) | |
| 10. SHIN Chang Il | 23 | 3242 | Kyŏngbuk U, expelled, laborer | 10/83 | Night Schools | NSL, ADL | 1yr 6mo (83/12/23) | |
| 11. LEE Yŏng U | 26 | 31 | Kyŏngbuk U./commerce graduate | 10/83 | Distrib. leaflets | NSL, ADL | 1yr 6mo (84/7/27) | |
| 12. YU Jŏng Shik | 42 | 3221 | Tokyo U, Foreign Study | 75 | Spy case | NSL, ACL | Life | |
| **KYŎNGJU PRISON, Tae Nam Myŏn, Wŏl Sŏng Gun, Kyŏngbuk 681** | | | | | | | | |
| 1. KIM Ŭn Suk | 26 | 7 | Koshin U.(3)/Christian education | 3/82 | Pusan Arson | NSL, ADL, Arson | 5yr & 7yr loss (83/8/12) | |
| **PUSAN PRISON, Chu Rye Dong, Pusan City 610** | | | | | | | | |
| 1. KIM Ji Hŭi | 23 | 5501 | Pusan Women's College/literature | 3/82 | Pusan Arson | NSL, ADL, Arson | 5yr & 7yr loss (83/8/12) | |
| **MASAN PRISON, 345 Hae Sŏng Dong, Masan City, Kyŏngnam 610** | | | | | | | | |
| 1. CHOI In Sun | 23 | 1977 | Pusan U.(3)/pharmacy | 3/82 | Pusan Arson | NSL, ADL, Arson | 5yr & 7yr loss (83/8/12) | |
| **MILITARY PRISON** | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Yu Byŏng Yun | 23 | | Yŏngnam U. ROTC | | Distrib. leaflets | NSL | 2yr (84/7/24) | |
| 2. KIM Yŏng Ho | 27 | | Army lieutenant | | Distrib. goods | NSL | 2yr 6mo | |
| **PRISON UNKNOWN** | | | | | | | | |
| 1. KIM PYŎNG Gang | 44 | | KR, unemployed | 6/81 | Spy case | NSL | 7yr (82/7/13) | |
| 2. HŎ Gan Hae | 47 | | KR, unemployed | 6/81 | Spy case | NSL | 7yr (82/7/13) | |
| 3. LEE Sun Hee | 33 | | KR, unemployed | 11/82 | Spy case | NSL | 12yr (83/7/12) | |
| 4. LEE Sang Chŏl | 23 | | Kyŏngbuk U. (2), expelled | 9/84 | Univ pres. office damage | Violence, damage to public prop. | 3yr (85/2/27) LC | Under appeal |
| 5. CHŎNG Jae In | 21 | | Kyŏngbuk U. (2), expelled | 9/84 | Univ pres. office damage | Violence, damage to public prop. | 2yr (85/2/27) LC | Under appeal |
| 6. SHIN Gwang Hyŏn | 59 | | menswear store | 68 | UR Party | NSL, ACL | Life (69/6/23) | |
| 7. CHŎNG Jong So | 57 | | businessman | 68 | UR Party | NSL, ACL | Life (69/6/23) | |
| 8. CHŎNG Jin Gwan | 27 | | In Ha U. (4), expelled | 83 | In Ha sit-in | NSL | 3yr (84/7/6) | |
| 9. YŎ Sŏk Jo | 64 | | KR, salesman | 82 | Spy case | NSL | 15yr (84/4/27) | |
| 10. LEE Jong Su | 25 | | KR, Koryo U. | 82 | Spy case | NSL | 10yr (84/9/11) | |
| 11. LEE Gang Chŏl | 26 | | Hannam U. (3) | 11/84 | Demo for pres. resign | Violence | 1yr (85/2/28) | Under appeal |
| 12. KIM Hoi Yŏn | 25 | | Hannam U. (2) | 11/84 | Demo for pres. resign | Violence | 1yr (85/2/28) | Under appeal |
| 13. CHŎNG Yŏng Bŏm | 47 | | | | Spy case | NSL | 7yr (85/1/22) | |
| 14. KO Chang Pyo | 52 | | | | Spy case | NSL | 15yr (85/1/22) | |

## Professor Fired for Opposition to Campus Bill

Prof. Pak Ki Jong of Chonju Technical Junior College was dismissed by the school authorities for his open opposition to the legislation of the proposed "campus stabilization law" bill, south Korean papers reported on September 15.

Pak reportedly distributed on August 26 some 50 copies of his statement against the campus bill among the students at school.

He was dismissed on alleged charges that his act had "degraded the integrity" of professors and "violated the law" which bans teachers' participation in "political activities."

Prof. Pak in his statement called for the withdrawal of the campus bill "because the proposed law could be used as a vicious implement to silence students and citizens."

He said that he was opposed to the bill according to his conscience as a professor to protect students.

It is the first case in which a professor has been dismissed for expressing opposition to the controversial bill.

Students of the school demand the reinstatement of the professor, saying that his dismissal is unjustifiable.

# Koguryo—Ancient Korean Dynasty (2)

**Korean and Japanese scholars had animated discussions at the International Symposium on Sep. 14 in Hyogo, Japan.**

**(Continued from the previous issue)**

## The International Symposium Held in Osaka

The International Symposium on "Koguryo and Ancient Culture of Japan" was held on Sept. 14 at the Takarazuka Bau Hall in Hyogo Prefecture, Japan. Present there were approximately 450 researchers and scholars to participate in the discussion of the most controversial matter in the cultural field of the world now.

"The first Korea-Japan open symposium" (Prof. Ueda of Kyoto Univ.) attracted public attention for its role and importance in deepening cultural exchanges between Korea and Japan and also because of the results of the historical research of Koguryo in the D.P.R.K.

The D.P.R.K. film, "The Country of Ancient Culture" was shown first, which was followed by a keynote lecture "About the Koguryo Tumuluses with Mural Paintings" by Prof. Chu Yung Hun, Deputy Director of the Archaeological Research of the Academy of Social Sciences. He pointed out the characteristics and superiority of the mural paintings of Koguryo. **(See excerpt from his lecture below.)**

In the second section in the afternoon, an open panel discussion was held by seven men, three from Korea, four from Japan. They were Prof. Chu, Prof. Che Hui Guk, Head Lecturer of the history department of Kim Il Sung University and Son Yung Jong, Section Director of the Academy of Social Sciences from Korea and Prof. Ueda Masaaki of Kyoto Univeristy, Prof. Aboshi Yoshinori of Kansai University, Prof. Inoue Hideo of Tohoku University and Prof. Uehara Kazu of Seijoh University, Japan.

The main themes of the panel discussion were; 1. relationship between the Koguryo Tumuluses with mural paintings and the Takamatsuzuka Tumulus, 2. The Monument to King Kwanggeto, 3. the Chungrung Temple and the Mausoleum of King Tongmyong.

In the discussion, recent research results in the D.P.R.K. were presented.

Among many active opinions, what conspicuous was by Prof. Sun, who majors in the history of Ancient Korea and Japan, that the Ancient "Woae" means the country which was in the northern Kyushu and what's more, it had very close relations with Paekje and Kaya.

This is, according to Prof. Ueda, "a very interesting point."

After the discussion, Prof. Chu said the professors from both countries could exchange opinions very franky so that they could reach many points of agreement. There were differences in some points, but they became clear. There were the results which made the symposium very meaningful.

## The Contents of the Panel Discussion

The panel discussion was held on three main themes: 1. relationships between the Koguryo Tumuluses with mural paintings and the Takamatsuzuka Tumulus, 2. The Monument to King Kwanggeto, 3. The Chungrung Temple and the Mausoleum of King Tongmyong

**1. Relationship between the Koguryo Tumuluses with mural paintings and the Takamatsuzuka Tumulus.**

–Discussion–

1) Prof. Aboshi Yoshinori (Kansai Univ.)

* The results of excavations in Korea and Japan showed many things in common and similarities, though it can't be said to be of the same origin offhand.
* The differences and similarities must be studied closely between the tumuluses in two countries in content, masters which tumuluses are dedicated and astronomical charts.

2) Prof. Uehara Kazu (Seijoh Univ.)

* The Monument to King Kwanggeto should be studied with more emphasis on cultural and historical aspects than on its military aspects.
* The relationships between Koguryo and Asuka Buddhism, when Paekje Buddhism was introduced to Koguryo Buddhism.
* How deeply Koguryo influenced Japanese Buddha images and Asuka art.

– Question and Answer –

(answer by Prof. Chu Yung Hun)

* The tumuluses of Korea and Japan have many things in common and differ very little. For example, comparing the Takamatsuzuka Tumulus and the Tumulus Chinpa-ri No. 4 and the Tumulus Tokhwa-ri No. 2, the contents of the mural paintings such as the astronomical charts, pictures of Four Gods, people and their styles of paintings are very similar.
* That the three tumuluses don't have masters or mistresses is a common feature. (There are opinions that the Korean and Japanese mural paintings are different because Anak Tumulus' paintings have masters and mistresses but Takamatsuzuka's don't)

–Explanation–

(by Prof. Sung Yung Jong)

* About the details of making the Astronomical Chart and whether it was produced in the Koguryo Period.

**2. About the Monument to King Kwanggeto**

–Discussion–

(by Prof. Inoue Hideo of Tohoku Univ.)

*The D.P.R.K. investigation in 1963 produced great results in the research of the monument's epitaph. The main opinion had been prejudiced by the problem of "Woae" (Ancient Japan) and the Yamato Court before then.
* The value of the monument as a work of art.
* Proposal for a new research of its character, style and the object of its establishment.

–Explanation–

(by Prof. Sun Yung Jong)

*In the epitaph, the part which reads in the year of "Shinmyo," could be interpreted that Koguryo crossed the sea and beat "Woae." This is a well-grounded, documentary fact that then Paekje and Shilla followed a flunkyist foreign policy and a historical fact after the year of "Shinmyo."
* To read the characters regarding "Woae" as a subject is hard to understand philologically as well as archaeologically. "Woae" was a country in northern Kushu which had very close relationships with Paekje and Kaya. (cf: Japanese scholars also agreed the fact the Yamato Court is not authentic.)

**3. About the Chungrung Temple and the Mausoleum of King Tongmyong**

–Discussion–

(by Prof. Che Hui Guk who actually participated in the excavation from 1974 to 1975)

* It became clear that the relationship between the Chungrung Temple and the Mausoleum of King Tongmyong is very close because the building methods and the dates of the construction of the two buildings are the same.
* About the reason why the two buildings were built in Pyongyang–through the epitaph for King Kwanggeto and "Samguksagi" (History of the Three Kingdoms): It is known that the first king was deified. Therefore, when the capital of Koguryo was transferred to Pyongyang from Jian (now in China) they transferred the Tumulus of King Tongmyong, too.

**The "Koguryo Cultural Exhibition," which opened on Sep. 13 to last until Sep. 25, drew a large number of visitors from the first day. In the middle stands the full-size Monument of King Kwanggeto.**

## "About the Koguryo Tumuluses with Mural Paintings"

*Lecture Given by Prof. Chu Yung Hun*

Today, I'm going to talk about the superiority and characteristics of the Koguryo mural paintings to deepen mutual understanding about the paintings. The mural paintings of Koguryo are mainly divided into three kinds according to subject and content 1. picture paintings 2. picture paintings and pictures of the Four Gods 3. pictures of the Four Gods.

When I talk about the superiority and characteristics of the Koguryo mural paintings, I mean the superiority and characteristics of thier content, levels, art of painting, and technique as a pictorial art. Therefore I take these two points differently and explain them separately.

### Superiority of The Koguryo Mural Paintings

The value of mural paintings as pictorial art can be found in two aspects. One is its subject content and the other, the artistic level of portrayal.

The first point of superiority of the Koguryo mural paintings is in their originality, variety and richness in content. The Koguryo people decorated tumuluses with the paintings of the sun and the moon, stars, angels, pegasus, portraying their world of myth and faith, various patterns of clouds, fireworks, etc.

Among many mural paintings found in tumuluses, the pictures of masters and mistresses in their rooms occupy the most important position. These pictures show the originality and superiority of Koguryo dresses, too.

I don't have time to explain paintings with rich content one by one here. But generally speaking, the Koguryo mural paintings portray all the aspects of the life and activities of the Koguryo people and they are very rich in content and vivid in portrayal.

The second point of superiority is, the paintings can be divided very clearly into picture paintings, decorative paintings, landscape paintings, animal paintings, and so on.

**(Continued on page 7)**

*—Article of South Korean Monthly Magazine—*

# No Policy for Preservation Of National Assets

## 9. Short of Budgets, Measures And Everything

### Most Relics Go Abroad

What must be done with this state of "no policy for preservation of national assets?" Let us listen to the opinions of persons concerned with cultural assets.

"The 'government' should set up a new department or a section of culture to make specialists enforce cultural policy. The president has never mentioned a word about cultural assets in his annual new year messages. The 'government' should realize the importance of policy for national assets." (Prof. Chin)

"We should get increased budgets for studying preservation science and for purchasing relics. The present annual budgets for the National Museum is not enough even to purchase one ceramic. Trading in buried cultural assets is illegal, to tell the truth. But if the museum cannot purchase them, how can we prevent them from going abroad? On top of that, because of the shortage of budgets, there are lots of paintings and writings still to be restored and bound in the storehouses of the museum." (Prof. B)

"We should move national treasures which are in the hearts of mountains or in lonely places to where we can take good care of them. Hopefully, it would be better to keep them in original shapes and places. But if they are in danger of being broken or damaged, which do you think is better? We should construct protecting towers around the assets in a severe climate. Even China protects the Monument to King Kwanggeto with a protecting tower. Why can't we take care of our own assets?" (Prof. Choi)

"The Kyongju area needs some specialists. There used to be specialists in the office of the historical relics administration, affiliated with the cultural assets administration department. And as this office was disolved because of the measures to reduce the number of organizations, the city and the county were to administer cultural assets. But there are no specialists in the publicity section there. People in charge of the work are concerned most about how they can avoid criticisms by papers and how they can be safely transferred to different posts." (Prof. H)

"I think we should first of all investigate the places and state of the cultural assets which are preserved now. If the 'government' can't do this, we, a private organization (the association for research of folk culture) in Chonnam are willing to do it instead. The organization which is going to donate for this plan is not the south Korean 'government' but the Asian Foundation of the U.S.A." (Mr. K)

"It is important to educate specialists and secure budgets. Now, they are just throwing away one or ten billion won to constructing useless enormous buildings while spending no money on preserving cultural assets. I think some part of this money should be spent on preservation and management of national treasures." (Mr. Y)

National Treasure No.581, a seated figure of Maaeyorae in the Kolgul Temple seems to fall down at any moment.

### Museum's Actual Conditions .... Believable?

Finally, I'd like to quote some words of a specialist who gave advice in gathering data for this article.

"Only one-tenth of the excavations are exhibited and nobody knows where the rest went. Some say it's all right as they are safe in the storehouse of the museum. But actually, the new storehouse of Haein Temple, which cost a million million of won is of no use for moisture due to bad ventilation. This means even the museum's storehouse is unreliable. There was a time when some valuable old writings and paintings were gotten wet and damaged as water leaked from the pipes of the boiler at the museum's storehouse. I think the preservation policy for national assets must be enforced starting with in the storehouse of the museum."

(Concluded)

(Translations and parentheses are ours. Editor)

(Continued from page 6)

In picture paintings, the Koguryo painters painted masters and mistresses or persons who had deep relationships with them. Though their existance is very trivial, decorative paintings can be seen in the every mural paintings in tumuluses. And they are rich in content, complicated and sophisticated.

Koguryo made great progress in landscape paintings. For example, they tried to give a sense of perspective to the drawings for lotus flowers in the beginning of the 5th century A.D. And Tumulus Chinpa-ri No.4, which is supposed to have been built in the beginning of the 6th century A.D., they tried to use perspective again in drawing a lotus-blooming pond and achieved a greats success than before.

Animal paintings developed remarkably in Koguryo. Koguryo people were fond of drawing horses, which were their closest friends, but as the pictures of the Four Gods became very dominant, the others disappeared during the 6th century to the 7th century A.D. The Four Gods are the deified fabulous animals symboling the four directions. In the Three Tumuluses of Kangso, we can find the representative paintings of the Four Gods which show a deep knowledge of existing animals and the high-level artistic technique of the Koguryo people.

The development of the Koguryo mural paintings were achieved through long, industrial practical works. Though there were times when it was dificult to defend its existence, culture and customs because of plunder and exploitation by the invaders, the Koguryo people stubbornly defended their country and at the same time, its superior culture and customs.

### Characteristics of the Koguryo Mural Paintings

It is, first of all, the fact that the mural paintings of Koguryo are very powerful and have strength of character. Everybody who sees the mural paintings of Koguryo will receive this impression.

This is because there are many scenes of fighting in the Koguryo mural paintings. For example, every Koguryo mural painting are painted in warriors.

The second characteristic is their emotional nature, elegance and gracefulness. The mural paintings of Koguryo have power and strength and at the same time, are pictures of emotion and elegance and gracefulness.

A remarkable domestic atmosphere were painted in the mural paintings with graceful expressions. They are drawn in very fine and soft lines to portray details. This reflects a national trait of the Koguryo people who loved the emotion in life and gracefulness.

The superiority and these characteristics of the Koguryo mural paintings could be achieved only when they were based on beautiful colourings and a sophisticated art of drawing.

The paintings of Koguryo contributed to the cultural development of its neighbouring countries such as Paekje and Shilla as well as Japan.

You can find this evidence in the mural paintings of the Rungsan-ri Tumulus of Paekje, the Hou Tumulus of Shilla or the Takamatsuzuka Tumulus and the Kitora Tumulus in Japan.

I think that the relationship between Koguryo and Ancient Japan were so close that relics and ruins which would prove active exchange between them will surely be found in the future.

## NEWS DISPATCH FROM PYONGYANG

### Agreements, Accords between DPRK and Foreign Countries

**Aug. 16**

* An agreement on mutual cooperation in scientific and technological information between the State Commission of Science and Technology of the DPRK and the Soviet State Committee for Science and Technology was signed in Pyongyang.

**Aug. 26**

* An agreement on cooperation in construction, architecture and city designing between the Central Committee of the Korean Architects Union and the Cuban Naional Union of Architects and Construction Engineers was signed in Pyongyang.

**Aug. 28**

* An agreement on mutual commodity delivery and payments for 1986-1990 and a protocol on mutual commodity delivery and payments for 1986 between the government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the government of the Mongolian People's Republic were signed in Ulan Bator.

**Aug. 30**

* An agreement on friendship and mutual cooperation between the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea and Central Council of the Bulgarian Trade Unions was signed in Pyongyang.

# Culture

### New Film "Mural Paintings in Koguryo Tombs" Released

The historical science film "Mural Paintings in Koguryo Tombs" produced by the Koran Scientific and Educational Film Studio is frequently televised in Korea.

The film is popular because it clearly shows Korean paintings on a high level of development in the period of Koguryo (one of the states which existed in Korea from the early first century B.C. to 668 A.D.) and the rich artistic talents of the Koguryo people.

Murals picture armored warriors brandishing spears and swords in a battle and archers shooting arrows on running horses in hunting. These pictures give an excellent representation of the life of the entire Koguryo people who liked to learn military arts, horse-riding and archery.

Mural paintings in Koguryo Tombs are the oldest of the original pictures which are bequeathed to our generation.

Many groups of Koguryo Tombs have so far been unearthed, numbering tens of thousands. Among them are over 70 tombs with murals on the inside walls. They are estimated to be made in the 4th-7th centuries.

Murals were done either on stone-built walls plastered with lime-mixed material or on the big wall of well-trimmed granite and marble.

Mineral dyestuffs including coloured earth were used as pigments for the mural paintings, which keep their original color as yet.

Anak Tomb No. 3 in Oguk-ri, Anak County, South Hwanghae Province, is widely known for its largest scale and rich contents of murals among the mural paintings created in the era of Koguryo.

The size of the tomb is about 33 metres from north to south and 30 metres from east to west. The walls of the chamber of the tomb covering 82 square metres are carved with pictures of a couple, masters of the tomb, and mural paintings showing the every-day life of the King of Koguryo and well, kitchen utensils, meat store, stable, mill and others.

Warriors in a procession of over 240 people portrayed in a mural painting on a wall 2 metres high and 10 metres long demonstrate the strong and valiant fighting spirit of the Koguryo people who beat back foreign invaders and defended their country.

Among the well-known tombs with mural paintings are the tomb of King Tongmyong in Mujin-ri, Ryokpo district, Pyongyang, the Tokhung-ri tomb discovered in 1976 in Kangso district, Nampo, the tomb supported by two pillars in Ryonggang County, Nampo, and hunting tomb in Onchon County.

The murals in tombs are preserved with care in Korea thanks to the state's correct policy of preserving cultural relics. (KCNA)

# Nicaragua Alleges U.S. Campaign of Terror, Sabotage and Atrocity

*The Associated Press*

THE HAGUE – Nicaragua accused the Reagan administration on Sep. 18 of using " terror, sabotage and atrocity" to try to overthrow its Sandinist government.

It also asserted before the International Court of Justice that the U.S. government "conceived, created and organized" the rebel forces, known as "contras," to fight the Sandinist government in Managua in violation of international law.

On the fifth day of hearings in the case brought by Nicaragua against the United States, Abram Chayes, a Harvard law professor and a member of the Nicaraguan legal team at the court, also known as the World Court, said that the "government of the United States has armed, equipped and trained the contra force."

The Reagan administration is boycotting the proceedings, which began April 9, 1984, when Nicaragua filed its complaint at the World Court alleging that the United States was waging armed attacks with the aim of toppling the government in Managua.

Despite the boycott announced by the U.S. State Department in January, on the ground that the court has no jurisdiction in the case, an American diplomat from the U.S. Embassy in The Hague has been attending as an unofficial observer.

A final ruling is not expected for several months.

The court, judicial arm of the United Nations, has no enforcement powers and depends on voluntary adherence to its rulings.

Mr. Chayes, who served as legal adviser to the State Department during the Kennedy administration, charged that the U.S. government had undertaken "at the initiative of its highest officials and with their full knowledge and approval, a coordinated campaign of force against a small country, extending over four years, and including the widespread use of terror, sabotage and atrocity as deliberate tactics."

He asserted that the purpose of "all these actions was to destabilize the present government of Nicaragua, and to replace it with a regime that was acceptable to the present administration in the United States."

"U.S. military and intelligence personnel conducted direct attacks against Nicaragua," he said, "leading to the destruction of the nation's oil supply system and the mining of its ports."

## U.S. Advised Rebels

In Washington, Robert C. McFarlane, President Ronald Reagan's national security advisor, has stated that the White House continued advising Nicaraguan guerrillas on political strategy after last year's congressional ban against "directly or indirectly" helping them militarily, The Associated Press reported.

**The fourth round of economic talks was held in Panmunjom on Sep. 18. Both sides, failing to reach an agreement, decided to meet again on Nov. 20. (KCNA Radiophoto)**

**(Continued from page 1)**

identical with or similar to the 16-point proposal of the north side, taking it into consideration.

He said the north side, from a stand for forming the north-south joint committee for economic cooperation as early as possible and realising wide-range economic collaboration and exchange between the north and the south and in order to make today's talks a significant one bearing a substantial fruit, put forwad a draft agreement by arranging the proposals already made by the two sides.

The agreement consists of 4 chapters and 32 articles.

The first chapter involves the following three principles which should be strictly maintained by the two sides in realizing economic cooperation and commodity exchange between the north and the south.

1) Both sides shall respect the three principles of national reunification of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity in solving through consultation all questions concerning economic cooperation between the north and the south and ensuring their implementation and, on this basis, shall positively contribute to the common prosperity of the nation and the cause of national reunification.

2) In establishing economic relations, both sides shall, on all accounts, show deepest respect for each other's will on the principle of mutual trust and reciprocity.

3) In promoting economic cooperation, both sides shall begin from fields essential for laying the independent foundation of the national economy and achieving the common prosperity of the nation and conduct commodity exchange on the principle of reciprocity and mutual accommodation.

The second chapter provides for the orientation of economic cooperation and commodity exchange and their business-like procedures and methods, which clearly indicate the objects, scale and method for confirmation of cooperation and exchange, forms and methods of management, forms and methods of account settlement, price, special favors and dealers.

The third chapter involves the ensuring of every condition for cooperation and exchange, which comprehensively includes the safety of persons, guarantee of their working and living conveniences and safety and communications.

The fourth chapter involves concrete articles on the formation, function and operation of the joint committee to effectively discuss and decide what is concerned with cooperation and exchange and ensure their implementation.

According to the head of the delegation of the north side, the south side presented its draft agreement on commodity exchange and formation of a joint committee for economic cooperation, which consists of 24 articles.

The south side tried to turn opinion at home and abroad in its favor by bringing forward in an absurd way the issues of sale of 300,000 tons of anthracite and connecting of the Seoul-Sinuiju railway line, issues which can be easily settled when the north-south joint committee for economic cooperation is formed.

The north side pointed out there is no realistic possibility of directly realizing commodity exchange first as even the general principles on economic cooperation and exchange between the two sides have not been agreed upon.

Since the south side demanded the discussion of commodity exchange and Seoul-Sinuiju railway line, the north side explained in detail that it would be good to deal with these issues as the first items to be discussed at the joint committee when it is formed.

Though it admitted the need to promote the talks speedily, the south side proposed to have another round of talks for the reason that there are still differences between the proposals of the two sides.

Accordingly, both sides agreed to hold the fifth round of north-south economic talks on November 20.

## EDITORIAL

# We Demand Immediate End to U.S. Meddling in Nicaragua

The "policy of strength" of the Reagan administration has aggravated, particularly of late, brewing tension in Central America.

The Nicaraguan government forces on September 13 fought with the U.S.-backed anti-Sandinista guerrillas and Honduran soldiers who support them in a Nicaragua-Honduras border area, which made the regional situation more critical.

According to a report dated September 14, the Honduran military are reinforcing the numerical strength of their forces by massing several battalions of army and air force units around Paraiso near a frontier with Nicaragua and by ordering preparations to mobilize all reservists.

Facing this serious situation, the Sandinista government immediately issued a statement denouncing the Honduran arms buildup as being aimed at triggering a war among the Central American nations thereby to urge Americans stationed in Honduras to intervene in the region and to take a direct action to topple the Nicaraguan government, while calling upon the Honduran government to hold emergency talks between the governments and armed forces of the two sides to avert a crisis.

Notwithstanding its sincere initiative, the Honduran government remained yet to accept it as of September 24.

The Korean people condemn the CIA-backed anti-government rebels and Honduran forces for their aggressive attack on Nicaraguan territory and express strong solidarity with the Nicaraguan people and their Sandinista government who are struggling against unjust aggression and intervention. They also urge the Reagan administration which manipulates behind the curtain the anti-Sandinista guerrillas and the Honduran government, to stop meddling in the Central American region at once.

On the day when the anti-Sandinista rebels known as contras began a new attack on Nicaragua, the U.S. published a report, which accused, quite contrary to the reality, "Sandinista's invasion of Central America," and carried out a campaign, labeling the Nicaraguan government as "invader" and "terrorist."

These attempts are false U.S. propaganda through mass media aimed at creating an aggressive image of the Sandinistas, as evidenced by the fact that at the International Court of Justice on the issue of Nicaragua resumed on September 12 in The Hague, the Netherlands, Sandinista witness David Macmicheal, a former CIA intelligence analyst, said the CIA had prepared a plan for U.S. President Ronald Reagan in 1981 to undermine the Sandinista government. His testimony shows that the U.S. has had an intention to invade Nicaragua at least since 1981.

As is well-known, the Reagan administration, recognizing Central America and the Caribbean Sea region as its "backyard", has interfered in the internal affairs of Nicaragua since the Sandinista revolutionary forces overthrew the pro-American Somoza dictatorial regime in 1979. It supports the anti-revolutionary forces rallied around the remnants of the then Somoza's party, calling them "warriors for freedom", and it also declared on many occasions the possibility of its direct intervention. It is an open secret that the U.S. set up a network of military bases in the neighboring countries of Nicaragua – Honduras and El Salvador – in preparation of offensive operations.

Therefore, it is the Reagan administration that is meddling in the internal affairs of Nicaragua and is plotting against the Sandinista government.

The U.S. manoeuvres have turned out to be in vain up to today, however, only serving to train the Sandinistas into a stronger revolutionary force. So, it is clear that there is an increasing danger of a new provocation and "solution by strength" on the part of the U.S. whose patience is going to be worn out. The situation currently prevailing in the Central American region is turning for the worse with these moves as its background.

Today is the era of independence and the principle of national self-determination should not be trampled down.

We uphold our stand of opposing the American aggression against and intervention in Central America and support wholeheartedly the patriotic struggle of the Nicaraguan people in defence of their national sovereignty and territorial integrity.

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